Table 2. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, median days away from work<sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors<sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders<sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Hawaii, 2006

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
private industry	All selected parts	3,040	79.5	9	3.5
private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	50	1.4	11	14.3
private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	1.4	11	14.3
private industry	2 Trunk	2,200	57.4	9	3.6
private industry	20 Trunk- unspecified	20	0.6	19	21.8
private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	390	10.3	13	5.9
private industry	22 Chest- including ribs- internal organs	50	1.2	4	15.2
private industry	220 Chest- except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	1.2	4	15.2
private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	1,620	42.2	8	3.9
private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	670	17.6	10	4.9
private industry	231 Lumbar region	910	23.6	8	4.5
private industry	232 Thoracic region	20	0.5	5	23.0
private industry	24 Abdomen	40	1.1	22	15.9
private industry	240 Abdomen- except internal location of diseases or disorders	30	0.7	7	19.9
private industry	25 Pelvic region	60	1.6	8	13.3
private industry	254 Groin	40	1.1	8	16.0
private industry	3 Upper extremities	450	11.9	9	5.6
private industry	31 Arm(s)	180	4.8	12	8.1
private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	60	1.5	5	13.6
private industry	311 Upper arm(s)	70	1.8	12	12.7
private industry	312 Elbow(s)	40	1.0	22	15.9
private industry	32 Wrist(s)	160	4.2	6	8.6
private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	30	0.8	27	18.9
private industry	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	50	1.3	5	14.5
private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	30	0.7	4	19.9
private industry	389 Multiple upper extremities locations - n.e.c.	20	0.6	1	20.8
	4 Lower extremities	190	4.9	8	8.0
private industry			3.7	13	9.1
private industry	41 Leg(s)	140		13	
private industry	412 Knee(s)	110 20	2.8 0.5		10.3 22.9
private industry	413 Lower leg(s)			14	
private industry	42 Ankle(s)	30	0.8	3	18.6
private industry	43 Foot(feet)- except toe(s)	20	0.4	11	25.7
private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	150	3.9	12	8.9
state government	All Parts	210	43.7	10	11.5
state government	2 Trunk	140	28.9	9	12.6
state government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	20	3.8	7	26.9
state government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	110	22.4	9	13.6
state government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	40	8.8	7	18.8
state government	231 Lumbar region	60	12.7	9	16.3
state government	3 Upper extremities	20	3.4	9	28.3
state government	4 Lower extremities	30	5.5	21	22.9
state government	41 Leg(s)	20	4.8	21	24.1
state government	412 Knee(s)	20	4.3	34	25.4
state government	8 Multiple Body Parts	30	5.2	180	23.4
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Table 2. Number, incidence rate<sup>1</sup>, median days away from work<sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors<sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders<sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Hawaii, 2006

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
local government	All selected parts	220	132.3	7	11.2
local government	2 Trunk	120	73.2	6	13.0
local government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	30	15.7	4	23.1
local government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	80	45.8	7	15.1
local government	231 Lumbar region	60	38.0	7	16.2
local government	3 Upper extremities	30	18.5	15	21.6
local government	32 Wrist(s)	20	10.7	15	27.5
local government	4 Lower extremities	40	25.4	9	18.9
local government	41 Leg(s)	30	20.2	9	20.8
local government	412 Knee(s)	20	14.7	5	23.8
local government	8 Multiple Body Parts	20	11.2	9	26.9

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N / EH) X 20,000,000 where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 2007

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Days away from work cases include those which result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.